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[illegible]

[illegible]

["Tebruiova [illegible] Moscow's policy [illegible] countries"--
AIA headline]

[Text] Tirana, March 11 [ATA]--The Soviet social-imperialists are ever more clearly [illegible] the oil trap for the countries of the so-called "socialist community". As it follows from data published of late in the Czechoslovak revisionist press, the Soviet Union met only 30 percent of the needs of the CMEA member countries for petroleum. The needs for oil of the countries of Eastern Europe are expected to increase during the current year and in the following years, but the statements made by top officials of these countries imply that Moscow has "informed" its vassals not to rely a great deal on the supply with Soviet oil in the future.

These facts reveal one of the most typical aspects of the Kremlin's neocolonialist policy towards the revisionist countries of Eastern Europe. This policy has further deepened the economic difficulties of these countries, and in particular has sharpened their energy crisis. Recently, these countries have witnessed successive and pronounced unbearable price rises of oil and other fuels. Czechoslovakia, Hungary etc., have witnessed a perceptible decrease in the exploitation of the productive capacities due to the shortage of combustibles and electric energy. This situation indicates the authentic value of Moscow's fraternal proposals, according to which the "fraternal" countries, the CMEA member countries, "are guaranteed from the energy crisis" owing to the supplies with oil and other combustibles by the Soviet Union. This so-called proposals calls to the social imperialist bosses to justify the policy of "economic integration" of the vassals in their empire. This policy was employed to force the vassal countries give up their energy projects and contribute with financial funds, workers and equipment in the setting up of projects for the extraction and transport of combustibles in the territory of the Soviet Union. Such a policy has made these countries to almost fully dependent on the foreign supplies with oil and other combustibles.

Moscow does not supply the "fraternal" countries with the necessary quantities of combustibles, in accordance with the contractual obligations, at a time when it has reduced the oil and gas sales to the countries of Eastern Europe. Besides this the supply of the vessels with oil and other combustibles is being accompanied with ever graver conditions. Thus, the CMEA member countries have been forced to take part in the setting up of nuclear power stations in the territory of the Soviet Union with an overall capacity of about 21 million kw. Proceeding the supply taps, the Soviet social-imperialists dictate to these countries the conditions of oil sales, constantly increasing its price. The fact is that Italy as a result of the price rise of the last year, the vessels had to pay one billion rubles more as against the previous year for the same oil quantity.

Everything testifies that the fuss raised by Moscow about the so-called "fraternal aid" is but a mean to hide its neocolonialist plunder of the other CMEA member countries.

[illegible]

[illegible]'s Bilkasi in Tripoli--Tirana, March 1 [ATA]--Upon the invitation of the women's all-African conference, a delegation of the women's Union of Albania, headed by the member of the Presidency of the General Council of the UAW, Nexhire Shehu left for Tripoli yesterday to attend the proceedings of the fifth congress of this conference. At the airport the delegation was seen off by the vice president of the General Council of the UAW, Lenkie Leka. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0911 GMT 1 Mar 80 AU]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[text] Tripoli, March 12--Exchanges of views between the talks began in the international meeting center in Tripoli between Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the September 1st Libyan revolution.

On the Bulgarian side the following attend the talks: Dr Petar Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs; Dr Ludmil Dzhurov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dr Milko Balev, BCP CC secretary; Dr Ivanka Dimitrova, member of the CC of the BCP, deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of metallurgy and mineral resources; Prof. Dr. Ivanka Balevi, member of the CC of the BCP and first deputy-minister of national health and Dr Vladimir Vasilev, candidate-member of the CC of the BCP, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

On the part of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah: The leader of the Libyan revolution Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, the secretaries of the general popular committee Saadi Jadah, secretary for agrarian reform and land reclamation; Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam al-Turayki, for foreign affairs; Abu Zayd 'Umar Durdah, secretary; Abdallah Ledgar, for petroleum; 'Umar Mustafa al-Muntasir, for heavy industry; 'Abd al-Majid al-Qa'ud, liaison secretary; and the ambassador of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, 'Abd al-Wahid al-'Akkar.

A review of bilateral cooperation was made.

The two leaders expressed with satisfaction that Bulgaro-Libyan relations expanded very vitally, especially after the signing of the declaration on developing friendship and cooperation and after approving the coordinated general instructions for further development of the economic and [illegible]-scientific cooperation for the 1976-80 period. They assessed highly what had been achieved in deepening the mutually advantageous cooperation of the two countries in all spheres--the political, economic, [illegible]-scientific and cultural, and the fast increase of trade.

The sides desire and proceed to extend Bulgaro-Libyan friendly relations. New perspective and drafts were discussed for expanding cooperation in the agriculture, geological prospecting, transport and other fields, as well as for further increase of trade.

The talks proceed in a friendly atmosphere and a spirit of mutual understanding.

In addition of the official talks by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the September 1st revolution, had an informal talk.

The leader of the September 1st Libyan revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, gave an official dinner last night for the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The dinner was attended by leaders of the Libyan revolution, representatives of the general popular congress and of the general popular committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The officials accompanying Mr Waldheim were also present.

At the dinner which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Colonel Mu'ammar Al-Qadhafi and Mr Waldheim made speeches.

Further Reportage

For additional reportage on the arrival and activities of UCF first Secretary Kurt Waldheim in Libya, see the North African section of the 12 March Middle East and North Africa Daily Report, and subsequent issues.

FRENCH PRESS ON PALESTINIAN PROBLEM ACCLAIMED

AU151507 Paris AFP in English 1340 GMT 11 Mar 80 AU

["Opportunity That Shouldn't Be Missed"--AFP headline]

[Text] Paris, March 11 [AFP correspondent]--Mr Yassir Arafat, PLO correspondent in Paris, comments:

The French president's tour of the Arab capitals shows that the target of the authors of the Camp David deal is once a separate solution to the Middle East crisis, ignoring the legitimate national rights of the people of Palestine and isolating the PLO [Palestine Liberation Organization], in encountering opposition even in the west.

During his two-day tour of the Middle East Mr Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of France, laid special emphasis on the fact that Palestinians have the right to self-determination, including to establishing their own state, and that the PLO must participate in the talks on overcoming the Middle East crisis.

The fact that France is the first western state to recognize the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination does not come as a surprise. Following the political line, outlined by De Gaulle, on the long conflict between Israel and the Arab world, France has always maintained a position different from those of her allies. Already in 1967 she had a constant dialogue with Moscow on the Middle East problem, during which closeness and even identity of views on many aspects to the settling of the crisis were been stressed repeatedly in different documents.

France took a "restrained position" on the Camp David manoeuvre and, without rejecting them thoroughly, she did not support them in the way desired by the USA. Israel and Egypt. Paris insisted in the EEC declaration, approving the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, on its particular stand to be mentioned. The French government has stressed repeatedly that the treaty does not provide the necessary conditions, either in procedure, or in principle. It expressed anxiety over the extremist statements of the Israeli leaders and spoke of true and integral settling of the crisis with the participation of all the interested parties.

Mr Giscard D'Estaing's Arab tour served a new and positive evolution of the French policy in that part of the world. France declared that the UN Security Council Resolution, on which all the former Middle East negotiations have been based, is insufficient for the lasting and integral solving of the conflict.

[illegible] 12 Mar 88 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Sofia Festive Rally

[illegible] Sofia [illegible] BTA in Bulgarian 1 Mar 88 p 1 AU

[Excerpt] The 100th anniversary of Bulgaria's liberation from the Ottoman occupation was marked on 1 March by a festive rally and tattoo at the Sofia National Assembly Square. Thousands of citizens attended the festivities and laid wreaths and flowers at the monument of the Russian liberators.

Soldiers and officers of the Sofia garrison and groups of young communist members, as well as pioneers were standing on guard at the monument as the names of the heroes who gave their lives for Bulgaria's freedom were recited at a roll-call. The military band played patriotic songs.

This ceremony was followed by artillery salutes and festive fireworks.

The festive tattoo was attended by the Romanian ambassador, Ivan Stanciov, Dusan Spasov, as well as by Col Gen Petar Gulo, head of the BCP Central Committee Military-Administrative Department and by Dushko Aleksandrov, chairman of the Sofia city party committee, as well as by Petur Dashbarendski, chairman of the Sofia Municipal Executive Committee and by leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations, by deputy ministers, generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Also among those present were Petre Dumitru, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania, as well as representatives of the Soviet and of the Polish embassies in Sofia.

Army Celebration

[illegible] Sofia [illegible] BTA in Bulgarian 1 Mar 88 p 1 AU

[Text] In honor of the glorious holiday--the liberation of the Bulgarian motherland from the Ottoman yoke--a festive evening was organized last night at the central club of the Bulgarian People's Army in Sofia. Soldiers and commanders of the People's Army as well as many citizens attended the celebration. During which Sofia artists and members of the construction troops' amateur art group presented an artistic and musical program.

Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, as well as deputy ministers of the national defense attended the festive evening.

Also among those present were first Lieutenant Andrei Luca, military, naval and air force attache of the embassy of the Socialist Republic of Romania in Bulgaria, as well as Col Ray Alexandrov, assistant to the USSR military, naval and air force attache in Bulgaria.

[illegible] 11 Mar 82 [illegible]

[illegible] CLEMENTI INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY [illegible]

Festive Meeting

[AU111] [illegible] Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 7 Mar 82 AU

[Excerpt] A festive meeting of the Sofia public being held today at the Georgi Dimitrov Hall of the party house is devoted to the celebration of the International Women's Day--7 March.

Party-state leaders, veterans of the party and outstanding women workers and public figures are attending the festive meeting.

The meeting was opened and chaired by Todorka Zlateva, first secretary of the Sofia city party committee.

"Pano Lulev, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the State Council, read a greetings message to Bulgarian women on behalf of the BCP Central Committee.

Stoyan Gagalinov, chairman of the Bulgarian Women's Committee and member of the State Council, delivered a speech in reply to the greetings message.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1141 GMT on 7 March, in reporting on the meeting held on the occasion of Women's Day at the Sofia Georgi Dimitrov Hall, lists the following leaders as being present at the meeting: Aleksandur Lilov, Georgi Atanasov, Ivan Kostadinov, Grigor Shopov, Pano Lulev, Stanko Todorov, Petur Tanchev, Todor Zhivkov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Georgi Jordanov, Dragoy Dragoev, Grudyu Traykov, Stoyan Tarabanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Petur Dyulgerov, Mikho Mikov, Slavo Slavov, and Vladimir Penev.]

BCP Greetings, Legislators Reply

[AU111] Sofia BTA in English 1230 GMT 7 Mar 82 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 7 (BTA)--The BCP and Bulgaria give high appraisal to the working women's contribution to social development. It is emphasized in the greetings address of the CC of the BCP to Bulgarian women. It was read today here at a meeting dedicated to March 8--International Women's Day.

The rally was organized by the Committee of the Bulgarian women's movement, the National Council of the Fatherland Front, the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Union, the CC of the Komsomol, the Sofia County People's Council and the Sofia Town Committee of the BCP. It was attended by prominent state and party leaders, heroines of socialist labour, women order bearers and veterans of the revolutionary movement.

The address of the CC of the BCP stresses the contribution of the Bulgarian women in implementing the socio-economic strategy of the party and the education of the younger generation.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[Excerpt] The critical [illegible] in our country in the years 1956-61 represents an important lesson for the entire [illegible] movement. It shows graphically the consequences to which rightwing opportunism and revisionism lead if they are not countered. After all, the creeping counterrevolution brought about by revisionism does not pose a threat only to the communist parties that are in power. In other Marxist-oriented parties, too, its dissemination is intended to result in a gradual, quiet, inner transformation that turns the revolutionary parties into parties of social reform.

[illegible]

That is why bourgeois ideologists cherish so much and why they create propaganda capacity to such a great extent the positions of some official representatives of West European communist parties who identify themselves with so-called Eurocommunism. After all, what more could they wish for than to repeat and publicize their view that the Soviet model of socialism is unacceptable for the communist parties of the west; that in the advanced capitalist countries it is necessary to strive to build a "pluralistic" and "democratic" socialism completely different from all models of socialist systems existing in practice which means, above all, different from the socialism that has been built in the USSR, a socialism in freedom and democracy; that under present conditions the workers class can take over power exclusively by means of elections and that in the struggle for power "the ballot box is a secured thing;" that a ruling leftwing or communist party--should it be defeated in elections--must resign and hand over power--if necessary, even to the extreme rightwing...

[illegible] is served by such ideas, as, for instance, the view of the Marxist historian [illegible] Ullenstein who "proved" that "...Leninism is a product of the specific historical conditions of Russia at the beginning of this century" and that, therefore, "an advanced and sophisticated Western society such as the French one cannot adopt the Bolshevik revolution and the Soviet society as a model", or the position of M. Accoce, member of the leadership of the Communist Party of Spain, who claims that in the capitalist countries the working people enjoy more freedom than in the USSR, that "...the Soviet state is not at all a socialist state but something of a combination of the worst features of capitalism and oppression."

No matter how much the authors of these views emphasize their pure intentions, no matter how much they brandish Marxism and its application to the present conditions, the epigones of the bourgeois reveals whom and which cause they actually serve: solely and exclusively the class enemy. After all, it is imperialism which--in the struggle for maintaining its rule--has the greatest interest in slandering real socialism, in denigrating the Soviet Union and its policy and in discrediting the revolutionary policy of the communist parties, the dictatorship of the proletariat and other laws governing the socialist revolution and construction, the truthfulness and international validity of which was confirmed by the development in the USSR, in our republic and in other countries.

[illegible] 12 Mar 90 [illegible]

[FOR OFFICIAL ITALIAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC REPORTS]

[Italian] [report from FCE in English 1740 GMT 11 Mar 90 LD]

[Text] [report--Member of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Alois Indra received here on Tuesday a group of Italian deputies, members of the Christian Democratic Party.

The Italian Christian Democrats have come to Czechoslovakia to exchange views on current international issues and Czechoslovak-Italian relations, including parliamentary contacts.

The meeting was also attended by Deputy Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, member of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak People's Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Czechoslovak-Italian parliamentary group Jaroslav Cyn and other officials.

DELAY NOTED TALKS WITH TIETMEYER, TEPU NEGOTIATOR

[Italian] [report Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 11 Mar 90 LD]

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received today a delegation of the PZPR Central Committee, led by Stefan Olszowski, candidate member of the Central Committee and head of the International Department. In the course of the comradely meeting they exchanged views on the further development of cooperation between the two fraternal parties.

[CSTK PRAVO REVIEWS EDITOR OF PLANNED MANAGEMENT]

[Italian] [report Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 1 Mar 90 LD]

[From the press review]

[Text] [CSTK PRAVO] today carries an editorial entitled "The Art of Management." It notes that the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government have approved a package of measures to perfect the system of planned management of the national economy after 1990. This fulfills one of the important points of the directive for the 13th five-year plan which enjoyed development and further perfection of management of the national economy in order to help more effectively in raising the effectiveness of development and raising the quality and authority of the national economic plans as the basic instrument of management.

The concept and purpose of the package of measures correspond to the demands set by the main ideas for the perfection of the system of planned management of the national economy, which were approved by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium in July last year, and represent a significant step toward the fulfillment of directives which have been set in that sector by the 13th party congress.

[CSTK PRAVO] today recalls that the fundamental requirements for the perfection of the system of planned management of the national economy in the current stage of economic development of Czechoslovakia have been set by the 13th CPCZ congress.

It enjoyed, on the one hand, the development and deepening of those elements of the system which fulfill their active function in raising the effectiveness of social production as well as the application of new elements which correspond to the demands for accelerating scientific-technical development, and, on the other, the needs to deepen integration processes within our economy and its expansion and integration in the international division of labor, primarily by means of the form of socialist economic integration. These elements will significantly support the growth of effectiveness and the quality of all work.

That is why in the course of the 16th 5-year [illegible] new variants were tested, the most astonished which was the complex experiment of management of effectiveness and quality, which culminates this year. The findings have been systematically evaluated and have contributed to the elaboration of measures to perfect the system of planned management which will come into force at the beginning of the seventh 5-year plan next year. The conditions in which the economic and social development of Czechoslovakia will take place in the seventh 5-year plan, and later, have been taken into consideration, utilizing analyses of the effectiveness of the system used in the current 5-year plan and the findings and experiences of the USSR and other socialist countries.

The new measures, notes the [illegible] editorial, are to create conditions for a clear-cut orientation of all sectors of planning and management toward the qualitative aspects of economic development. The basic orientation of the perfected system of management demands an increase in the perspective of planning and implementing the targeted program principle; it strengthens the role of the 5-year plan by creating a dependence between decisive tasks and norms of material stimuli; it sets broad possibilities for the utilization of augmented counter-planning in the elaboration of annual plans, so that at each workplace, workshop and enterprise, ways can be found in an enterprising fashion that will best insure the tasks of the entire 5-year plan; it raises the function of reserves in the 5-year plan in order to strengthen its stability [illegible] over risks; it stresses qualitative aspects of production, stimulates its export capacity, effectiveness and intensification by means of a system of challenging indicators and criteria; it perfects the internal proportionality of the plan by means of strengthening the system of balancing, control and coordination, the system of norms, customer-supplier relations and economic agreements; it deepens the cost-accounting responsibility of production-economic units as the basic element of management while raising the participation of their own financial means and the reflection of the results of management in the financing of requirements; it strengthens pressure on the effectiveness of investments, on the utilization of basic [illegible] of production and their modernization; it stresses the principle of merit in the remuneration of collectives and individuals; it brings into force wholesale prices by reflecting them in the plan; by means of prices it stimulates technical standards and the quality of products in order to achieve higher export prices; it decentralizes national distribution of activities between territorial levels of management; it introduces the planning of cadre, personal and social work; and it leads towards closer interconnections between economic and social planning, stresses the [illegible] editorial.

It is possible to briefly characterize the basic lines of the perfection of the system of planned management as high demands on the scientific aspects of management and as a development of the abilities of managing workers, with immediate consequences on advantageous remuneration of entire collectives and individuals in the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks, as well as with stricter impacts in their nonfulfillment--and that at all levels.

RUDE PRAVO notes today that a condition for rendering planning more scientific is to apply the targeted program principle. What is involved in a long-term view is the elaboration of long-term complex programs within the 5-year plan of state targeted programs. In order for them to become an effective instrument of an intensification of the economy, it is absolutely necessary to elaborate them comprehensively, insure them as well as consistently till then.

In ensuring long-term tasks it is necessary to actively work to uncover reserves, by means of suppressed underplanning in the elaboration of annual national economic plans, and on the basis of a good quality preparation of the 5-year plan, increasing its comprehensiveness, fulfillment, and stability.

On the quality of decision-making and timely solution of problems will depend too the effectiveness of the measures being adopted. An important criterion of the assessment of leading workers will now lay in the principle that the plan, at all levels of management, must not be overloaded and detailed without resolving customer-supplier relations which, from the point of view of a given organization, are decisive for the plan's fulfillment. Even though it is a very demanding principle, whose implementation will be gradual, it is one of the fundamental prerequisites for substantially raising the effectiveness of the entire reproductive process, notes the RUDE PRAVO editorial today.

The package of measures of the perfected system of management also contains a number of positive elements in the field of scientific-technical development. It is, however, necessary to carry out such work to turn that aspect into the key element of planning and management of the national economy. For instance, it is necessary to further elaborate ways of computing the contribution of the scientific-technical development to the growth of labor productivity, reduction of expenditures, raising the exporting capacity of the economy, and so on.

In insuring a higher efficiency, the evaluation of the work and remuneration of workers (work institutes) implementation of the scientific-technical development in practice. At the same time it will be necessary, points out the RUDE PRAVO editorial, to act more correctively in favor of the introduction of complex system of quality management, to expand the positive influences of planning and stimulation of technical standards of quality of products, and also to more consistently eliminate shortcomings by raising the demands of criteria for the evaluation of top standards of production and to eliminate unjustified evaluation.

One of the politically and economically important measures in the perfected system is the stress on the influence of cost-accounting, especially in increasing the (work institutes) responsibility of production-economic units for the fulfillment of planned tasks. The foundation is to raise the responsibility of production-economic units and enterprises for the management of the means of society so that consequences flowing from a good or bad fulfillment of the 5-year plan will be significantly reflected positively or negatively in material stimulation and financing of requirements.

RUDE PRAVO recalls that no less important are measures aimed at raising the effectiveness of the system of wage regulation by implementing the principle of a consistent computation of the results of the work of organizations, collectives and individuals according to the main goal of merit toward society.

[illegible]

[illegible] must be applied in such a way as to lead toward a growth of labor productivity, rational husbanding of material, labor and production resources, a growth of technical standards and quality of products.

The principles of the perfected system of the planned management of the national economy, which will be implemented after 1980 bring many changes in existing ways. There is sufficient time to become familiar with them, to elaborate them in departments, in production economic units and enterprises. The principles, however, are merely a guideline. People will decide about their implementation in practice and about the best utilization of their effectiveness. The meaning of the new principles is to fully support the creative activity and initiative of working people--and also more significantly to remunerate it, but on the other hand also to counter shortcomings in more than [illegible] materially and morally. They put high demands on the managing sphere at all levels and demand outright a selection of abilities, a rejection of routine formalism and working to an accepted pattern. They unveil well-used threads of activity and force to seek new ways and methods of work, many of which are being tapped or initiated.

It is understandable and logical that the new elements of the perfected system of planned management also demand higher standards of work on the part of party and social organizations in the entire complex of the national economy. They stress the responsibility of leading workers, officials and entire working collectives for the fulfillment of tasks entrusted to them by society. The approved principles are a spur for all upright working people. Likewise, they will mean life unpleasant for those who are indifferent, slapdash and all those who never fail in time to claim all the advantages offered by the socialist society to its members but who shirk to fulfill duties toward society, who do not pull their weight and who are being carried along. The new principles only go against the grain of such people, they will specifically affect them.

Many efforts will be needed to implement the new elements of the perfected system. It will demand a timely solution of all problems connected with it, a consistency in the fulfillment of the accepted principles, but, above all, the winning over of all upright working people for the full application in practice of the new principles.

After all, what is involved is a further dynamic development of our economy so that it creates the necessary resources both for the further growth of the economic potential and for the satisfaction of the living and social needs of the entire society. Herein lies the main core of the perfected system of planned management. That is also the decisive reason for an unconditional implementation in practice in such a way so that it brings the highest effect to our socialist society.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH FINLAND--A protocol regulating the policy conditions for trade, industrial cooperation and scientific-technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Finland was signed in Prague 9 May. The delegations of both countries stated that in spite of the reduction in Finland's imports from Czechoslovakia last year, the prerequisites continue to hold for an increase in two-way trade and that the structure of the two-way exchange of goods is gradually changing in favor of machinery, equipment and products of the manufacturing industry. Industrial and scientific-technological cooperation can now be approached by concluding cooperation contracts between our and Finnish enterprises and scientific-technological cooperation can be expanded. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 9 May 80 LD]

[illegible] 11 Mar 88 [illegible] GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC [illegible]

U.S. MAGAZINE RECRUITS MERCENARIES FOR AFGHANISTAN

[East Berlin Voice of the GDR domestic service in German 1205 GMT 11 Mar 88 LD]

[Excerpt Hereafter Unspoken]

[Text] [illegible] SOLDIER OF FORTUNE is a magazine which is published in Boulder, Colorado. When the latest edition appeared at the newsstands, many listeners, even high-ranking political representatives in the state wondered whether SOLDIER OF FORTUNE was a magazine or a recruiting agency for mercenaries.

The magazine, without any scruples, encourages U.S. citizens with Vietnam experience to fight as mercenaries against the legitimate government of Afghanistan; it is a call for interference in the internal affairs of a foreign country. SOLDIER OF FORTUNE has recently been mentioned before.

When the Portuguese colonial empire collapsed, the magazine called on all former Vietnam veterans to come to Angola, Mozambique, Rhodesia and South Africa to place their military experience at the service of the threatened white racists. Should we not accept that a magazine which is the front for a recruiting agency for foreign mercenaries to get an foot does not recruitment of mercenaries violate the elementary rules of international relations?

Concrete evidence against SOLDIER OF FORTUNE is hardly needed. When the Somoza regime in Nicaragua collapsed, Michael Echanies was lamented on the pages of the journal. It soon turned out that this Michael Echanies not only was co-publisher of the SOLDIER OF FORTUNE but also a member of the military board of Nicaraguan Somoza.

What transpires behind the shields of SOLDIER OF FORTUNE now even causes some representatives of the State of Colorado to call on the U.S. Congress to initiate an investigation into the camouflaged recruiting agency for mercenaries. Robert [illegible], coordinator of a committee of citizens worried about mercenary recruitment, founded in Colorado, came to New York to testify before the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid. It would be naive to assume that SOLDIER OF FORTUNE can exist in the United States without the knowledge, assent and even the encouragement of the U.S. authorities, Robert [illegible] declared, and he added: The U.S. authorities are doing nothing to intervene against the magazine because mercenary recruitment ultimately serves the interests of U.S. foreign policy.

SOLDIER OF FORTUNE is circulating in the U.S. Armed Forces. The magazine is being distributed nationwide in the United States. Robert Brown, a former member of the Green Berets, and publisher of the journal, is reported to have close contacts with the Pentagon.

U.S. [illegible] GULF PROTECTORATE; ALLIES DISAGREE

[East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1211 GMT 10 Mar 88 LD]

[Albert Reiss weekly foreign political review: "The World Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow"]

[Text] Good evening, esteemed listeners. Let us begin our review today with Africa, especially southern Africa, and Rhodesia.

[redacted]

[redacted] GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

[redacted] to be cruel, for it would be cruel if one were to mention or even to quote what could have been read, heard and viewed in western newspapers, broadcasts and television reports a few months ago when Bishop Huddleston won the election and became prime minister. In this I ask you to mentally add the quotation marks.

The man was depicted in a way that presented him as the personification of the aggressive, rapacious, and the political expression of what the black majority of Zimbabwe was striving for. Rather little was learned about how these elections had come about and how they were carried through, and it was only slowly that some people understood to admit, rather cautiously, that everything had not been quite in order. Not everything! The man was simply a creature of the British colonialists, something which has now been proven conclusively. With the poor showing of only three seasons in the new parliament, the bishop, who used to be Smith's man, was voted into insignificance. The very people who, at the time, characterized him as the representative of the Africans labeled the patriotic front with expressions such as terrorists and bandits. These alleged terrorists, however, enjoy the confidence of the country's inhabitants. This is no longer questioned by anybody, because it is no longer possible to do so.

As western television program there was talk of a 7-year war that preceded the elections and that this 7-year war had been won by the patriotic forces because they had untiringly informed the people about what was at stake. This reference is not so bad, but what is more important is that such admissions are not customary on these screens. This also unveils the secret of the victory of other African peoples over colonial powers such as in Angola and Mozambique: The people actually knew what they were fighting for, it had been explained to them and the risk of waging a most determined struggle seemed to be worthwhile for millions of people.

Viewed against this background it is only understandable that people in Lesotho and in neighboring South Africa are shocked, as is unanimously reported. As often happens, things are veiled under the effect of a shock that does volume, and concerned warnings are actually expressed. South Africa, with its apartheid regime, is adjacent to Rhodesia, which will soon be called Zimbabwe again. The type of bad logic is the lane taken by the superthinkers carrying on a oil. What would happen, some people ask, if the Russians were now to reach out for it? This is exactly where one should start pondering, and ponder much, why have the Russians been mentioned? Does someone have something else in mind? The prime minister of the South African racist regime is now making all sorts of maneuvers to assert something of the shock emanating from Rhodesia, but his utterances that he will intervene militarily in Rhodesia if... [redacted] forgotten. If what, ought to be asked. In any case, some people seriously believe it would not be that bad to talk of the Russians a bit so as to be able to resort to the matter if need be. This is the way it is done in other parts of the world, too.

The United States is setting up a rapid deployment force of 110,000 men for the Persian Gulf area. It is searching for military bases there. It declares the gulf area to be the third central strategic zone for the United States, because the gulf is an area of vital interest for the United States and it would intervene, if need be, with military force.

I would like to know what these very people would say if, for instance, Leonid Brezhnev had stated that the Gulf of Mexico was of vital interest for the USSR and that it would also safeguard it militarily!

This could be continued. U.S. fleet is cruising in the Indian Ocean, and British warships were sent there. In the FRG the question is being considered as to how a reinforcement of the FRG Navy could ease the burden on the Americans. Nevertheless, it is not the Americans but the Russians who are reaching out for the oil. It suffices, however, to think about one thing: If the Soviet Union were really to harbor the intention of reaching out for the oilfields, would French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing really have traveled to the region in such a demonstrative way with a view to demonstrating that there are other political orientations than those behind the American strong-arm and strong language acts? Why think this demonstrative avowal of independence and equality for these countries? Why is France demonstrating its policy of independence in Arab oil, for this is what matters after all? The reason is that the United States wants to exercise a protectorate, a protectorate which nobody asked for. What it seeks to achieve is not the protection of the Persian Gulf oilfields, but control over them, and this is why there is a harmony of French and Arab voices.

This also applies to the appraisal of and assessment on the PLO, seeing the liberation struggle of the Palestinian people for its legitimate rights, including its right to a state of its own. At any rate, nothing such as the unprecedented, embarrassing thing that happened to Carter will ever happen to Giscard d'Estaing, namely, that his representative at the Security Council is voting in favor of the Palestinians' rights today and then tomorrow will be called to order by his own president, who then reduces the foreign minister--who may be better acquainted with the matter--to accept full responsibility, because the foreign minister, after all, is not a candidate to the president's office. The incident, however, is not mere coincidence. It results from the two-faced U.S. policy.

Ever since Afghanistan, people over there have set their hearts on Islam. Reaganism--the protector of Islam! That is bad! This is yet another protectorate! But how to wash oneself without getting wet? This, people in the White House, too, do not know. In the case of Afghanistan one is in favor of Islam, since is not threatened by anybody. But it actually is an extremely arrogant behavior to equate the creed of the Islamic creed with a counterrevolutionary department.

Let us go over to the Middle East and Iran. What is it that one is in favor of there? Minerals oil, to be sure. But what else? In the Middle East one ceases to be in favor of Islam and one does not want to hear anything about the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. It is precisely here and nowhere else where the roads part.

Granted, President Giscard d'Estaing, too, does not act out of considerations of charity but in the interests of France. In practice this [measure], however, proves that the foreign policy of a government of a highly developed capitalist country that adheres to the concepts prevalent in the east must not necessarily embark on a confrontation course, not even on a course supporting the policy of confrontation, if the United States runs ill. This is irrespective of the fact that the French president cares no longer about France's belonging to the political alliance of the Atlantic pact. During his trip to the Persian Gulf, he also underlines this French position. All this, however, is nothing but an expression of the French policy's continuity which can be traced back to the ministries.

Something must be said at this point on the FRG chancellor's meeting with the U.S. President. Commenting on the outcome of the negotiations, the Soviet news agency TASS observed that the aggressive course pursued by the Carter administration which now--as it says verbatim--apparently is joined by the FRG, was not at all in harmony with the obligation contained in the joint declaration to the determination of mitigating tensions, nor with the expressed desire of maintaining the framework of East-West relations or with the endeavors calling for negotiations on arms control.

[illegible] 12 Mar 80 E/4 GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

It is quite interesting that TASS points out that after the talks the FRG chancellor had averred at a press conference that there were nuances in the standpoints of the two sides as well as some differences of interest between them.

[illegible] is interesting, dear listeners, because--as you may recall--after the meeting between the French president and the FRG chancellor both were again explained the results of their meeting at separate press conferences. What was at hand, however, was a joint document. As to the "nuances in the standpoints" TASS says the following: "quite possible," but the joint declaration, it goes on to say verbatim, seems to indicate that all nuances in the West German policy are subordinated to the Brezhnev demands, to Washington's big power claims. That much for today, esteemed listeners.

GOVERNMENT, FOREIGN LEADERS ATTEND LEIPZIG TRADE FAIR

Honecker Hosts Socialist Guests

[illegible] East Berlin ADN International Service in German [illegible] 7 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] Leipzig--At the opening of the 1980 spring fair in Leipzig which, under the proven motto of "For Outward-Looking Trade and Technical Progress," has once again confirmed its great international attraction, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and other members of the party and state leadership, made their traditional visitations. Over 9,000 exhibitors from 66 countries are showing a wide range of investment and consumer goods at the world trade center in Leipzig.

GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Sölle, at the entrance to Exhibition Hall 10, welcomed Erich Honecker and other members of the party and state leadership. In his address, he emphasized that the GDR "pursues at all times a constructive and active policy for the promotion of international trade and economic cooperation." In this context, [illegible] during this spring fair was particularly appropriate, the GDR knew herself to be at one with the exhibitors from all parts of the world. As host country, the GDR was showing goods by over 4,000 export enterprises which testified to the constantly growing capability of the national economy and its great foreign trade potential. Minister Sölle affirmed the integration of the GDR national economy with that of the Soviet Union and other CEMA member countries, which in the 1980's is more than ever before the firm foundation of economic development. "At the same time it offers solid, promising possibilities for developing economic and scientific-technological cooperation with states of different social orders for mutual benefit and for further increasing their stability and long-term prospects."

Minister Sölle underlined: "There was and is no matter of more important concern for trade and traders than the continuation of the path of peace, detente and cooperation, and in which commerce plays its part in international relations."

The fair would give new impetus, thus contributing toward the development of cooperation in the economic, scientific and technological sectors and in performance comparison. The Leipzig fair is expected to attract 500,000 buyers, scientists, engineers and technicians.

At the exhibition stand of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Erich Honecker and his entourage were welcomed by exhibition manager [illegible] Sultan Majeedi.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Erich Honecker expressed the hope that the GDR, by further developing relations, would be supporting Afghanistan in its difficult struggle against the foreign aggressors. He affirmed the demand that the aggression be stopped.

Just prior to the 12 anniversary of the Afghan revolution, the country's range of exhibits on offer testifies to the successful realization of the first 5-year plan. On the basis of the trade agreement signed with Afghanistan in June, 1979, the GDR is giving solidarity aid for the development of the national economy. A further agreement on economic and technical cooperation was concluded in Kabul 1 month ago. It provides for the GDR to supply Afghanistan with communications and electrification equipment.

Afghanistan, represented for the third time at a Leipzig fair, is showing, among other things, wool, carpets and handicrafts.

At the joint stand of Vietnam, Erich Honecker, and the other members of the party and state leadership, inspected the visible progress made in the economic development of the socialist country. The guests were welcomed by Vice Foreign Trade Minister Hoang Trung Dai and by Ambassador Hoang Tu. The two sides underlined that the impending 10th meeting of the GDR-Vietnam Joint Economic Committee would contribute toward shaping the economic relations between the two states. Trade between the two countries will increase by 40 percent in 1981 as compared with 1976.

At the end of their walkabout, the members of the party and state leadership were cordially welcomed at the Soviet pavilion by Minister Vlasiy Talysin, head of the USSR government delegation attending the Leipzig fair, Ambassador Petr Abrasimov and exhibition director Boris Usserov.

During a friendly meeting, Vlasiy Talysin conveyed to the GDR party and state leadership members very cordial good wishes and greetings from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Alexsey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The special characteristic of the year lies in the fact that the Soviet and GDR peoples have reached the final stage in their 5-year plans and have begun preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress and 10th SED Congress. Their close cooperation has already done a great deal for the two countries and will undoubtedly be even more in future. It can be stressed with great satisfaction that cooperation between the USSR and GDR in trade and economy is based on such strong factors as the common purpose of socialist society, goals and ideology and the unity of the socialist community. Today, when imperialist forces are trying by all means to provoke an attack on detente, peace and international rights, the action unity of the socialist countries in defense of these great values has become more important than ever.

In response, Erich Honecker expressed very cordial thanks for Leonid Brezhnev's and Alexsey Kosygin's good wishes. He stressed that the spring fair is being held a few weeks before the 36th anniversary of the historic Soviet victory over Hitlerite fascism. "Strengthening the fraternal friendship between the GDR and USSR is a matter close to our hearts. At the same time, we are helping to consolidate the position of the socialist community of states, this great achievement of our peoples."

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Referring to the forthcoming 25th anniversary of the socialist military coalition as an indication of the reliable protection of the fraternal countries and a powerful factor in guaranteeing world peace, Erich Honecker said: "At present this is all the more important because certain imperialist circles have noticeably exacerbated the international situation. As a member of the Warsaw Pact, the GDR feels itself committed to fighting with all its might for peace and for preventing a return to the cold war. This includes constructive steps in continuing detente as well as strengthening defense capabilities."

Erich Honecker expressed full agreement with Leonid Brezhnev that the socialist countries' action unity, the joint struggle of the socialist community for detente and diminishing the danger of a worldwide nuclear war, is at present the most important guarantee for mankind's peaceful future.

The visit to the Soviet pavilion has again given a convincing impression of a high level of science and technology. It confirms the outstanding work that is being done by Soviet workers towards communist development in the spirit of the decisions of the CPSU's 25th Congress. Erich Honecker described the continuing growth in trade as a stable foundation for the development of the two countries' economies. The planned coordination for the period up until 1985 is an important step toward implementing the program of production specialization and cooperation until 1990. Good prerequisites have at the same time been created for further work on the two countries' 5-year plans for the coming period. This is of special importance because both the CPSU and SED have directly begun preparations for their next congresses.

Carter Greets Fair

AU1230512 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Mar 80 p 1 AU

[Message from U.S. President Carter to the 1980 Leipzig spring fair]

[Text] Leipzig (ADN)--On behalf of the U.S. people I welcome you to our exhibitions at the 1980 Leipzig spring fair. The Leipzig fair has been recognized for many years as an institute for the promotion of the exchange of commodities and ideas. The United States has selected for its exhibits the subject of automation in the processing industry and latest developments in the field of laser technology. We hope that these exhibits will also contribute to achieving a world in peace and prosperity. [Signed] Jimmy Carter.

Honecker Greets U.S. Ambassador

LD1220050 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 9 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Leipzig--At the U.S. exhibition stand in Hall 15, Ambassador David B. Bolen welcomed Erich Honecker and the other members of the party and state leadership. He expressed satisfaction over the fact that his country's trade relations with the GDR had developed further lately.

Erich Honecker, who paid tribute to the U.S. firms represented here, stressed the cosmopolitan nature of the Leipzig fair and pointed to the fact that business ties should be mutually advantageous and, above all service peace and friendship between peoples.

[illegible] GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

to referred to U.S. President Carter's message, which has been posted on the U.S. firms' stand, and emphasized that the Leipzig fair as well as the U.S. enterprises represented here provided a good foundation for the promotion of trade between the two countries. "We wish you good business," Irish Honecker added. Ambassador Nolan said: "That is why we are here, Mr Chairman." Irish Honecker: "We too, that is what our visit is for."

Ambassador Nolan, who escorted Erich Honecker and the other GDR representatives through the extensive display of such famous firms as Perkin-Elmer Inc, the Robert Shaw control company and the Sprague electric company, drew attention to part of the text of a guide which is available at the stands according to which "American firms are interested in cooperating with industrial and commercial enterprises of the German Democratic Republic in the eighties." In the lively conversation with the ambassador and U.S. economic representatives, Erich Honecker later that the GDR was working on the assumption that economic relations would develop favorably for both sides in the next few years. This ambition and the level at which it is being conducted would provide a good basis for this.

Ertl Meets FRG Minister

LD111547 Hamburg DPA in German 1507 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] Leipzig--Federal Agricultural Minister Josef Ertl has described his meeting with GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Sölle in Leipzig today as a "useful and frank talk." Ertl stressed to journalists that he had not conveyed any message from the federal chancellor during his visit to the GDR, which he said was in no way spectacular and had merely been delayed for several years. He said that his visit did, however, express the fact that "we do not want to break the thread." "Not a word" was spoken about possible embargo measures against the Soviet Union by the United States or about a possible spillover into inter-German trade.

Ertl said that the most important topic at the luncheon, which was also attended by Dieter von Wuerzen, state secretary in the federal Ministry for Economic and Hunter Hess, Bonn's permanent representative in East Berlin, was the "continuity of the quantities" of agricultural produce supplied to the federal Republic. He made it clear that for the federal Republic the EEC regulations always have priority. In general, there is no reason to introduce "alarming elements" into inter-German trade.

After the press conference Ertl travelled on to East Berlin, where he will meet this evening with Bernard Bruenberg, the SED Politburo member responsible for agricultural matters. Von Wuerzen is flying back to the Federal Republic this evening.

Honecker Meets Krupp Representatives

LD081755 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1544 GMT 8 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] At the Leipzig fair stand of the FRG firm Friedrich Krupp [illegible], Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph, Horst Sindermann and the other members of the party-state leadership were welcomed by Chairman of the Managing Committee Heinz Fery, member of the Managing Committee Dr Wilhelm Schneider and other leading representatives.

[illegible] 12 Mar 90 [illegible] GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

In a lively talk, which was attended by Dieter Haak, head of the permanent representation of the FRG in the GDR, satisfaction was stressed about the business relations between FRG firms and GDR foreign trade enterprises that have existed for many years. The meeting also was attended by Walther Leisler Kiep, finance minister of Lower Saxony and CDU treasurer, and Dr Birgit Breel, economic minister of Lower Saxony.

Erich Honecker pointed out that a good balance sheet on the economic relations between the GDR and the FRG may be anticipated for 1990. He said: "This year we will break the second barrier and exceed the volume of DM20 billion." Since 1979 a growth of DM1 billion in value, equivalent to 12.1 percent, and thus amounting to a total turnover of DM9.0 billion had been achieved. Erich Honecker added that for the first time a slight surplus was scored by the GDR in the goods exchange with the FRG. He stressed the stability of the GDR national economy and advised his interlocutors to take a look at the supply schedule of the GDR, particularly of the machine tool industry, all the more so since Krupp is a purchaser of such products. Chairman of the Managing Committee Petry announced the sending of a purchasing delegation to the GDR. "We thereby also want to set fresh impulses for trade with you," he added.

Erich Honecker pointed with satisfaction to the constructive role played by Krupp for quite some time in the field of investments which also had created favorable business relations between the GDR and the FRG. Willi Stoph remarked that if business relations were to be transacted to the mutual advantage--as they had been until now--then one actually could speak of a satisfactory stand for both sides.

Erich Honecker left his hosts with best wishes for successful transactions in Leipzig.

Staribacher Receives Austrian Minister

AU1203093 East Berlin ADN INTERNATIONAL in German 12 Mar 90 p 2 AU

[Text] Dr Josef Staribacher, minister of commerce, trade and industry of the Republic of Austria, paid a visit to the Leipzig spring fair on the weekend. On the occasion he continued talks with Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and state secretary in the ministry of Foreign Trade, that had been opened in February, in Vienna. With his participation in the Leipzig fair, Dr Staribacher stressed, he wanted to emphasize that good relations have developed among the two states in all fields, particularly in the past few years.

Among other things, GDR participation in investment projects in Austria's power sector, the further participation of Austrian firms in investment projects in the GDR as well as cooperation in third-country markets were discussed in the talks. Dr Staribacher expressed his satisfaction at the visit of the GDR party-state leadership to the exhibit of the Vienna Alpine concern and viewed it as a high recognition for all Austrian exhibitors.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Hell, Austrian Manager Talk

[illegible] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Text] On Sunday in Leipzig, Dr Gerhard Hell, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, received Heribert Apfalter, director general of the Vest Alpine Corporation, Austria's largest nationalized enterprise. Heribert Apfalter expressed his satisfaction with the existing state of cooperation. On the basis of the talks conducted by him with various director generals of GDR foreign trade enterprises, he evaluated the state of the negotiations about export and import projects with his company. As a result of the positive experiences in cooperation on third-country markets, various projects and key objectives for further actions were discussed.

The Vest Alpine enterprise which has been a traditional exhibitor at the Leipzig spring fair and now is implementing various investment projects in the GDR, is one of the GDR's biggest trade partners in Austria.

MITTAG MEETS WITH CPCZ'S VARAK IN LEIPZIG FOR TALKS

AU121150 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Summary] Leipzig [ADN]--On 10 March CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Josef Varak arrived in Leipzig for a visit at the invitation of the SED Central Committee. Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, cordially welcomed the guest. During the friendly meeting, which was also attended by Vaclav Jaroucek, department head of the CPCZ Central Committee and Frantisek Zamek, CSSR ambassador to the GDR, Guenter Mittag informed the guests about the implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress. The sides exchanged opinions on deepening the relations between the two fraternal parties and states.

[illegible] HOLDS BERLIN TALKS WITH FRG MINISTER ERTL

LD1220022 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1500 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Gerhard Gruenberg, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, held talks in Berlin today with Josef Ertl, federal minister for food, agriculture and forestry. Ertl was visiting the Leipzig spring fair at the invitation of GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Sindermann.

Agreeing with an observation made at the Leipzig fair by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council that the year 1980 could, it was hoped, provide good results in the economic relations between the GDR and the FRG, the two men called for the full utilization of the objective opportunities and for a constructive approach to the further development of trade between the two states. This applies equally to trade in agricultural produce. They also stressed the need to develop trade relations without hindrance and on the basis of equality and mutual benefit to insure continuous trade growth.

Referring to the basic treaty, Gerhard Gruenberg pointed out that stable and long-term trade ties between the GDR and the FRG were of considerable importance for the overall development of relations. They also served the interests of peace and detente.

Present on behalf of the GDR were Heinz Hoerig, minister for agriculture, forestry and food and Bruno Kiesler, chief of the Central Committee agricultural department.

11. 12 Mar 84 HUNGARY P 1

[redacted] OFFICIALS ATTEND PARTY CONFERENCES; ELECTIONS HELD

[redacted] Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 9 Mar 84 LD

[Excerpt] The Budapest party conference was held along with those in the seven counties, and so the series of county party conferences were ended. During the conferences, the party committees were reelected and delegates to the party congress were designated.

Istvan Sarlos, Politburo member and deputy premier, spoke at the Heves County conference. Mihaly Vasko was reelected first secretary of the county party committee.

Sandor Gaspar, Politburo member and CPSU secretary general, was the guest at the conference in Kaposvar. Peter Varga remains the first secretary of the Somogy County party committee.

Bela Biszku, Politburo member, made a speech at the conference in Gyongyos. Imre Tar was again elected first secretary of Nograd-Salgotarjan County party committee.

Jozsef Gross, Politburo member and editor in chief of TARSADALOM, spoke in Szolnok. Miklos Kardos was again been elected first secretary of the county party committee.

Sandor Gaspar, secretary of the Central Committee, spoke at the party conference in Szombathely. Miklos Horvath was again been elected first secretary of the County party committee.

Imre Pozsgai, secretary of the Central Committee, took part at the conference in Salgotarjan. Gyula Varga is once again the first secretary of the Nograd County party committee.

Gyorgy Lazar, Politburo member and deputy premier, spoke at the conference in Miskolc. Karoly Grosz has again been elected first secretary of Borsod County party committee.

Elected Officials

AU121113] [Editorial Report AU] Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian on 11 March on pages three and four carries a 3,500-word unattributed report entitled "The Party Conferences Have Ended," on the conclusion of conferences of the party committees of Budapest and seven counties, which "brought to an end the series of highly significant political events directly preparing" the 12th HSWP Congress, scheduled to convene on 29 March.

The reports list the following leading officials of the committees:

Budapest Party Committee: First secretary: Lajos Nemes; Secretaries: Dr Laszlo Nagy, Mrs Andras Kiraly, Dr Imre Nagy and Sandor Szongoti. Executive committee members, in addition to the above: Antal Ernszt, Jozsef Kandal, Bela Kelen, Zoltan Kotcles, Dr Imre Marton, Dr Kalman Nagyar, Dr Ferenc Szabo, Zoltan Szepvolgyi, Dr Lajos Vincze and Ivan Zakovits.

Borsod County Committee: First secretary: Karoly Grosz; Secretaries: Laszlo Imre, Dr Bela Kovasi and Tibor Ujhelyi. Executive committee members, in addition to the above: Laszlo Dvecsa, Balint Hartman, Jozsef Horvath, Dr Mrs Illes Magdolna Kovacs, Istvan Kertvelyes, Dr Jozsef Ladanyi, Laszlo Soper, Dr Sandor Szeppelfeld and Jozsef Toth.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH GDR LEADER ON WARSAW VISIT

[LD041830] East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1625 GMT 4 Mar 80 LD

["Joint Communique on the Friendly Working Meeting Between Comrades Edward Gierek and Erich Honecker"--ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin--At the invitation of Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council, paid a friendly working visit to Poland 2-4 March.

Taking part in the meeting were the following:

On behalf of the GDR: Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, as well as Hermann Axen and Guenter Mittag, members of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretaries.

On behalf of Poland: Edward Babiuch, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland; Josef Pinkowski, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; and Jerzy Wasowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The representatives of both parties informed one another about the social and economic situations in both countries and about the tasks which the peoples of the GDR and Poland have to solve at the present stage in the building of a developed socialist society in their countries. An assessment was made of the main trends in the further development of all-around cooperation between the GDR and Poland. An exchange of views took place on current questions pertaining to the present world situation and on the international communist and worker's movement. Edward Gierek informed Erich Honecker about the proceedings and results of the Eighth PZPR Congress and about the direction of the implementation of the party congress decisions on the further development of socialist Poland.

Erich Honecker described the results of the implementation of the ninth party congress decisions and the conclusions reached at the 11th Central Committee session.

They both expressed their satisfaction with the continuously expanding and all-round cooperation and friendly ties between both parties and peoples.

This development is proceeding in full conformity with the spirit of the 29 May 1977 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual cooperation and corresponds to the decisions taken during the friendly working meeting in Berlin on 17-18 May last year. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the continuous development of direct contacts between the government bodies of both countries. They emphasized the usefulness of direct working contacts between the leading functionaries of both parties, as well as the benefit of a further deepening of the cooperation between the youth and the Sejm, and among public organizations. They stressed that the passport and visa-free travel between the GDR and Poland was continuing to play an important role in the development of this cooperation.

Edward Gierek and Erich Honecker discussed the present state of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between their two countries.

They reaffirmed their desire to deepen this cooperation further and, particularly, to adopt further specific measures with regard to the coordination and specialization of production in keeping with the provisions of the joint communique which determine the main trends of economic and scientific-technical cooperation for 1971-90. This will insure further progress in economic integration between the GDR and Poland.

It was underlined that fruitful cooperation between the SED and the PZPR based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, is the foundation of a comprehensive development of mutual relations.

The GDR and Poland will continue unswervingly in their efforts to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the community of socialist states. They will contribute toward strengthening the Warsaw Pact, which reliably guarantees the security of the fraternal countries and which is an important factor in their policy of peace and international security.

The GDR and Poland will actively contribute toward the implementation of the CEMA target programs and will promote the advancement of the process of socialist economic integration.

In their discussion of international problems, both men stressed the key role played by the consistent peace policy pursued by the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, which is directed toward deepening the process of detente and guaranteeing international security in the interests of their people and the peoples of Europe and of the world. They were in full agreement with the assessment which Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has given of the international situation.

The problems that have arisen from the decision taken at the NATO meeting in December on the production and deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe were discussed. This is a flagrant attempt to destroy the balance of forces that has emerged in Europe and constitutes a threat to the security of all European peoples and world peace.

The particularly negative role played in this process by the Federal Republic of Germany was emphasized. The NATO decisions and the accompanying propaganda campaign against the Soviet Union and the socialist countries are the cause of the worsening climate of international relations.

Edward Gierek and Erich Honecker affirmed their determination to continue the process of detente and emphasized that the common responsibility of all states participating in the CSCE for peace and security makes it imperative to increase every effort in this direction. They believe that the realization of the initiative of the Warsaw Pact states to call a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe could, in the present political and military situation, bring about a positive change in the international situation. Both men expressed the conviction that the readiness, expressed by Poland, to hold this conference in Warsaw should command the support of all countries which seek, by way of constructive talks and negotiations, to safeguard detente and to maintain the arms race.

They expressed the hope that the western states would constructively receive the proposals by the socialist countries on updating the statistical data that were recently submitted in Vienna. This would facilitate the achievement of agreements on reducing force levels and armaments in Central Europe in accordance with the principles of undiminished security for all sides.

Both countries attach great importance to the coming meeting of representatives of the CSCE participant states in Madrid and will do all they can to insure this meeting contributes to the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act and the deepening of detente and international cooperation.

Both men emphasized that ratification of the SALT II agreement would be an essential step toward containing the arms race and achieving progress in other disarmament negotiations. They expressed their profound hope that, regardless of the obstacles and difficulties caused by the cold war forces, a sense of reality, of a common destiny and of shared responsibility for peace and the future of mankind will triumph.

They expressed their solidarity with the peoples fighting for social and national liberation, as well as support for the aspirations of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in implementing the ideals of the 1978 April revolution. They also pointed to the dangers that arise from the aggressive actions of external reactionary forces against this country.

In the course of the exchanges on questions pertaining to the international communist and workers movement, the importance of the unity of the fraternal parties on the basis of the principles of proletarian solidarity was emphasized. Also stressed was the need to strengthen their cohesion in the struggle for their common objectives in conjunction with all revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces throughout the world. A departure by the People's Republic of China from its hegemonist policy--which leads to the destabilization of the world situation and serves reactionary forces and the forces interested in the arms build-up--would serve this aim.

The meeting between Edward Gierek and Erich Honecker passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. It confirmed the concurrence of views on all matters discussed.

[illegible] POLITBURO APPROVES GIEREK, HONECKER MEETING DECISIONS

LD2111510 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The Central Committee Politburo was today acquainted with the report on the meeting between Edward Gierek and Erich Honecker. The Politburo approved decisions adopted at the meeting and stressed they are of essential importance for further fraternal internationalist cooperation between the two parties and between Poland and GDR. It particularly concerns economic integration, joint investment undertakings, broader industrial cooperation and specialization of production.

The meeting of Polish and GDR leaders once again confirmed the common will of our two countries' nations toward continuation of detente, slowing down the arms race, disarmament and security and peace for all nations.

The meeting also examined the complex program for managing the Vistula and water resources of the country. Experts and ministries concerned have been instructed to continue work on plans concerning the realization of the first stage of the program and to continue coordination with regional town and country planners.

[illegible] 12 Mar [illegible]

POLAND

POLITYKA [illegible] THREATENS ASEAN INTO MILITARY PACT

[illegible] Warsaw PAP in English 1709 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 7 March, PAP--In an article titled, "A New SEATO", Warsaw weekly POLITYKA says that the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN], so far a political and economic organization, is likely to transform into a military pact playing the role the SEATO had played in this region before it was dissolved in 1977.

The U.S. [pressures] into the [word indistinct] has recently met with a positive response on the part of at least some ASEAN's political circles. The ASEAN leaders may officially keep the possibility of changing the pact's nature, but observers hold the view such change is only a question of time. These assumptions are based on the analysis of internal situation in the ASEAN countries.

The plans to make the ASEAN countries a wealthy and rapidly advancing region, an alternative to the socialist model prevailing in the countries of Indochina, failed. The mounting economic problems generate a growing social unrest and more activity of the political opposition. Another problem is the activity of the guerrilla forces, especially in Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines. Faced with internal difficulties, the ASEAN countries are becoming advocates of the alleged 'danger from the outside.' Therefore, it should be taken into account that the ASEAN countries may choose the military variant as suiting the reinforcement of internal stabilization best.

POLITYKA says further that the five ASEAN countries resist America's strategic plans only because the role of the U.S. main allies in Asia is expected to be played by Japan and China. Those two countries exert a very strong--and very negative, according to the ASEAN leaders--influence upon the economy and internal situation in the ASEAN area. Even so, the United States hopes the ASEAN will transform into a military pact, and this can be promoted by China's recent change in her policy towards the ASEAN countries (withdrawal of a support for the leftist guerrilla in Thailand; promise to establish diplomatic relations with Indonesia.

These factors may finally overcome the resistance of the ASEAN countries, and then the road towards transforming the organization into a military pact will be quite easy, POLITYKA concluded.

[illegible] VIEWS CARTER 'ABOUT-FACE' IN ON ISRAELI VOTE

AU2111Z01 Warsaw [illegible] in Polish 1440 GMT 20 Mar 80 p 4 AU

[Translation Weekly commentary: "Misunderstanding"]

[Text] According to President Carter, a failure in the communication lines along which the State Department sends instructions from Washington to New York were to blame for every-thing. Various machinery allegedly forced the Carter administration to renege on the position previously taken by the U.S. delegation in the United Nations and to endorse the vote for the Security Council resolution that condemned Israeli colonization of the Arab lands. Of course, there is hardly anyone who would believe that explanation, and most commentators take the view that the White House simply changed its stand under pressure from the Israeli lobby and from the Tel Aviv governing circles.

That unprecedented affair has unleashed a political storm in Washington and has been adjudged primarily as yet another proof of the instability and unpredictability of U.S. foreign policy and as an example showing that Middle East strategy has been subordinated to the aims of preelection tactics. Although the White House is strenuously denying the fact, there is no doubt that the diplomatic about-face took place only after profits and losses had been calculated for a few days and after the influential pro-Israeli circles in the United States had made their violent protests. These circles declared that if there is no support for Tel Aviv policy [including the establishment of Jewish settlements in occupied Arab territories] they may reduce their support for Carter.

In sum, the Carter administration and its representatives have turned out to be people who are irresponsible and who cannot be taken seriously, a turn of events that the president's rivals have not failed to take advantage of in the election campaign. However, what is more crucial is the voice of criticism and condemnation heard in the Arab countries, where people are recalling that it is not the first time that the United States has reneged on previous pledges regarding a peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis and is far from willing to take into account the Arabs' political interests and the Palestinians' national rights.

That position has acquired a striking significance in the light of the most recent declarations made by France and other Common Market countries that are increasingly more inclined to support the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and to their own future.

YUGOSLAV TRADE UNION DELEGATION MEETS WITH SZYDLAK

AU111900 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 11 Mar 80 pp 1, 2 AU

[Text] Warsaw, 11 March (Jan Szydlak, chairman of the Central Trade Union Council), received a delegation of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, which is visiting Poland, and met with Dusko Lasic, secretary of the council, and Nada Nadovanovic, deputy head of the foreign department.

In a cordial and friendly talk the sides exchanged information on the current activities of the Polish and Yugoslav trade union movements and discussed the movements' tasks as factors in the management of their respective countries and as champions of the working people's interests. Jan Szydlak acquainted his guests with the key issues of the eighth party congress and with the congress instructions for trade unions.

The talk was attended by Jan Pavlan, secretary of the Central Trade Union Council; Kazimierz Klodz, head of the Central Trade Union Council Presidium Bureau; and Wieslaw Stolo, head of the Central Trade Union Council Foreign Department. [FPT] Ambassador to Poland Vukmir Regic was present.

During its visit to Poland the Yugoslav delegation exchanged experiences with Central Trade Union Council officials concerning various fields of trade union activities and discussed the socioeconomic situation in Poland and Yugoslavia.

The sides also discussed further Polish-Yugoslav trade union cooperation and stressed that it is very favorable and that it can be easily intensified.

The other exchanged views on some international problems, in particular on preparations for the World Trade Union Conference on Development, which is to be held in Belgrade next month. The conference, which will be attended by trade union delegations professing various views and belonging to various international bodies, will present the trade union position on the key economic problems of the world and on international economic cooperation.

PAP REPORTS EDWARD GIEREK SPEECH TO WOMEN'S REPRESENTATIVES

[2005]11 Warsaw PAP in English 1125 GMT 5 Mar 80 LD

[Text] As already reported, Edward Gierek and Edward Babiuch had a meeting today with a group of women, heat workers and social activists, representatives of all professional milieus.

During the meeting Edward Gierek made a speech in which he said:

In the 35 years of people's power, Edward Gierek said, the life of Poles has radically changed. Today we are an educated nation whose living standards are constantly improving. We are an integrated nation that speaks the same language and feels the same way. 1,100,000 people with higher education is a good visiting card of our nation, something that not all countries in the world can boast of. Despite the unquestionable and pride-inspiring achievement, difficult matters are still present in our life. We have to go on with setting our economy in order, we have to consistently eliminate disproportions in the development of various regions of the country, which sometimes is due to historical causes.

The extension of free medical care for all working people was a great achievement, a fact not to be recorded [as received] even in the richer nations whose need of development was easier.

The present-day interests and prospects of the nation and a growth in the number of the population compel us to increase efforts aimed to accelerate housing construction, Edward Gierek went on.

An exceptionally important issue is further improvement in market supplies. The coming years will be a period of further growth in the wealth of our population. We have to remember this will not be an easy task. Progress is dependent on a better utilization of our already powerful economic potential, on a frugal and effective use of raw materials and materials which are becoming exceptionally expensive worldwide.

In this respect, much depends on women without whom nothing can happen in our country, Edward Gierek said. We especially count on women's share in the creation of an atmosphere promoting good work, frugal and reasonable management and a high quality of goods.

In the current complex situation in the world, Edward Gierek said, we undertake efforts aiming to halt attempts to force the world into anti-detente course and create lasting guarantees for life in peace.

In connection with the women's day falling on March 8, first PZPR secretary wished the Polish women all the best and expressed his gratitude and respect for them.

JOINT COMMISSION WITH MOZAMBIQUE HOLDS SESSION IN BUCHAREST

AU111400 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 11 Mar 80 AU

[Text] The proceedings of the fourth session of the joint Romanian-Mozambique governmental commission for economic and technical cooperation began in Bucharest this morning.

The commission is examining implementation of the projects discussed and agreed upon by Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Samora Moises Machel and implementation of the provisions of the last session's protocol. The commission is also examining specific ways and means of increasing the volume of commercial exchanges between Romania and Mozambique, and of further expanding bilateral cooperation in various areas of common interest.

The Romanian delegation is led by Comrade Angelo Nicolescu, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry, and the Mozambique delegation by Finance Minister Rui Baltasar Dos Santos Alves.

Commission Head Meets Ministers

AU112016 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 11 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/3/1980--On Tuesday, March 11, Paul Niculescu, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of finance, received Rui Baltasar Dos Santos Alves, minister for finance of the People's Republic of Mozambique, now in Romania for the proceedings of the fourth session of the joint Romanian-Mozambique governmental commission of economic and technical collaboration, under way in Bucharest.

Approached were questions regarding the development of the economic-financial relations and commercial exchanges between the two countries.

TUNISIAN PARLIAMENT HEAD COMES IN BUCHAREST

AU101440 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 10 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sadok Mokaddem, special envoy of the president of the Republic of Tunisia and chairman of that country's National Assembly, today met with Comrade Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly [GNA], at the GNA palace. The two sides discussed aspects of the Romanian-Tunisian cooperation and highlighted new ways of developing their relations in many fields.

The sides also stressed the role of parliaments and parliament members in continuously strengthening the relations between the two countries, within the general framework of international efforts to promote detente, peace and friendship among the states.

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU102217 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2005 GMT 10 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/3/1980--On March 10 in the afternoon, Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, received Sadok Mokaddem, president of the National Assembly of the Republic of Tunisia, special envoy of President Habib Bourguiba. Attending the interview were Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, and Doudir Chelli, Tunisia's ambassador in Bucharest.

The guest conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu a message of esteem, friendship and high consideration as well as best wishes of personal happiness and prosperity to the Romanian friendly people, on behalf of President Habib Bourguiba.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and requested that a cordial salute be conveyed to President Habib Bourguiba and wishes of progress and prosperity to the friendly Tunisian people.

During the interview satisfaction was expressed at the ascending course of the Romanian-Tunisian relations, at the productive collaboration between the two countries grounded on [words indistinct] and agreements reached at the summit dialogue. Highlighted was also the necessity of rendering the relations between the two countries, commercial exchanges and economic collaboration in particular more dynamic, of giving a broader perspective to bilateral relations, of intensifying cooperation on an external plane.

Approached were also some questions of the current international political situation. In this respect, highlighted was the importance of intensified efforts of all states and governments for halting the further deterioration of the international political climate, for observing, in interstate relations, the principles of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in the domestic affairs of others, equality of rights and mutual advantage, non-recourse to use and threat of force. The necessity was underlined of firmly acting, on the basis of these principles, for the peaceful settlement of all interstate litigious issues, in the interest of all countries, of the cause of international peace, detente and understanding.

With regard to the Middle East situation, the necessity was asserted of establishing a global, just and durable peace in the area conducive to Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, to the solving of the Palestinian question, inclusive of the setting up of an independent Palestinian state, to the ensurance of the independence and territorial integrity of all the states in that area. During the interview, it was underlined that under the current circumstances action should be undertaken for the strengthening of the collaboration, solidarity and unity of the Arab countries on the basis of the principles of equality of rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty.

The interview passed in a cordial friendly atmosphere.

Conclusion of Visit

AU1120114 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 11 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/3/1980--On Tuesday, Dr. Fedon Mzoughen, president of the National Assembly of the Republic of Tunisia, special envoy of President Habib Bourguiba, visited new districts in Bucharest as well as the Museum of History of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The president of the National Assembly of the Republic of Tunis left Bucharest in the evening.

AGERPRES RECEIVES SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTRY SECRETARY OF STATE

AU0711946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 7 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/3/1980--Carlos Robles Piquer, secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Spain, paid a visit to Romania over March 2-6.

II. 12 Mar 80 [illegible] ROMANIA

The Spanish dignitary was received by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, and had talks with Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Reference was made to the upward course of the Romanian-Spanish relations on multiple planes, on the basis of the joint declaration, as well as of the agreements emanated during the official visit President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu paid to Spain in May 1979 at the invitation of King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia. Analysed were the possibilities of further expanding the economic exchanges, especially the cooperation in production, in third markets included, in keeping with the agreements reached at high level. It was also established that the political contacts be expanded and the collaboration in culture, art and science be developed.

During the exchange of views on international developments, special stress was laid on the necessity of thoroughly preparing the Madrid meeting so that it should give a fresh impetus to the many-sided collaboration between the states of the continent, elaborate tangible measures of military disengagement and disarmament, without which international peace, detente and security cannot be conceived. Highlighted was also the importance of intensifying the efforts towards establishing a new international economic order, constructively settling, in the interest of peoples, the problems confronting mankind today.

ITALIAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER RECEIVED BY RUMITCA

AU11.W07 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 11 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister, and Gaetano Stammati, Italian minister of foreign trade, have discussed in Bucharest aspects of the further development and diversification of commercial exchanges and of economic cooperation and collaboration at bilateral level and in third markets between Romania and Italy.

Meeting with Ceausescu

AU1113Z0 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 11 Mar 80 AU

[Text] President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received Italian Foreign Trade Minister Gaetano Stammati who is visiting our country. The reception was attended by Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Italian Ambassador to Bucharest Ernesto Mario Pelanda.

The guest conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu cordial greetings and wishes for health from Italian President Alessandro Pertini and Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga. Expressing thanks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu begged him to convey to President Alessandro Pertini and to Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga warm greetings and best wishes.

During their meeting, the sides stressed with satisfaction the ascending course of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Italy, and expressed the common desire to expand these good relations, in their mutual interests, and for the benefit of the cause of peace, cooperation and understanding in Europe and throughout the world.

The sides also discussed current aspects of the international political situation, especially those dealing with the establishment of a climate of security, trust and cooperation among peoples. Thus, they stressed the need to intensify efforts to halt the mounting aggravation of the international political climate, to resolve interstate disputes only through peaceful means and negotiations, and to promote a new policy of detente and equal cooperation among nations. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

11. 12 Mar 90

DEPUTY PREMIER RECEIVES BRITISH COAL BOARD CHAIRMAN

AU1203211 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 11 Mar 90 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/3/1990--Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister and minister of mining, oil and geology of Romania, received on March 11 Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board of Great Britain, now visiting Romania.

Opinions were exchanged on the economic and bemutual-scientific cooperation in coal production, in the manufacture of mining equipment, as well as on the cooperation in third markets.

ENVOY TO TRINIDAD & TOBAGO PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

AU1211016 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 12 Mar 90 AU

[Text] Port of Spain, [AGERPRES] 12/3/1990--President Ellis E.A. Clarke, received Marin Arvint, Romania's ambassador in Port of Spain, who presented his credentials. A message of friendship was conveyed on the occasion to the president of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

In his turn, President E. Clarke conveyed cordial greetings to the Romanian head of state.

At the same time, the president of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago pointed to the personality of President Nicolae Ceausescu who enjoys worldwide esteem and consideration due to his tireless activity in the service of the progress and welfare of the Romanian people, as well as of peace and international understanding.

FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT 20-23 MARCH

AU1211419 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 11 Mar 90 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen will pay an official visit to our country 20-23 March.

MEDICAL AID SENT TO IRANIAN FLOOD VICTIMS

AU0712950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 7 Mar 90 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/3/1990--The Red Cross Society of Romania has sent to the Red Lion and Sun Society of Iran an aid from the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania consisting of tents, blankets and medicines for helping the Iranian population affected by the floods in the Khuzestan Province.

ZIMBABWE HAILS PATRIOTIC FRONT VICTORY IN NAMIBIA

AU0511206 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 5 Mar 90 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES [illegible]--The important success scored by the Zimbabwe patriotic forces in the general elections in Rhodesia is warmly hailed by the Romanian public opinion.

The vote of the overwhelming majority of electors for ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union] and ZAPU [Zimbabwe African People's Union], whose programmes synthesize the vital interests and aspirations of the broad masses of people in Rhodesia SCINTEIA highlights--expresses the authentic will of the Zimbabwe people, its aspirations for freedom and independence, for becoming full master of its national riches and passing to democratic, progressive transformations. This brilliant success proves that the ideals of national liberation, of independence, of freedom and democracy for which the Zimbabwe patriotic, progressive forces have consistently militated are shared by the whole people.

In the commentary on the election returns in Rhodesia, SCINTEIA of March 5 also points out: The truth is once again confirmed that, in our age, the aspirations for freedom and independence of a people which is determined to resolutely fight for obtaining them cannot be stifled, that the sociopolitical development naturally leads to the abolition of the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist policy. The victory of the Zimbabwe people strengthens the conviction that through the peoples' will, through their firm struggle any form of oppressing the peoples will be liquidated, the last vestiges of the imperialist, colonialist and racist domination will be eliminated, the observance of each people's sacred, inalienable right to develop freely, self-reliantly, as sole master of its own destiny being guaranteed.

The newspaper also highlights the significance of the keen political interest of the broad masses of African people in the course of the election campaign as well as of the population's massive participation, the fact that the victory in elections marks the beginning of a new epoch in the Zimbabwe people's history. Referring to the statements made by the ZANU leader, Robert Mugabe, and by the ZAPU leader, Joshua Nkomo, in favour of the cooperation of the progressive forces of the patriotic front, SCINTEIA writes: It is known that the victory in the battlefield was due to the concerted actions of the liberation forces, to the steadfast unity of the patriotic revolutionary, progressive forces, being the guarantee of the attainment of the Zimbabwe people's legitimate aspirations in the new historical conditions.

Recalling the links of friendship and solidarity of the Romanian people with the Zimbabwe people, the quoted newspaper mentions the active support--material, political, diplomatic and moral--Romania has given to the Zimbabwe people's struggle over the years. Romania's support--SCINTEIA further writes--has been highly appreciated by the leaders of the Zimbabwe liberation movement.

In the new conditions--the newspaper writes in conclusion--Romania reiterates her resolve to develop the collaboration with the Zimbabwe patriotic forces, to strengthen the links with the future independent Zimbabwe state.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY MARKED BY FESTIVITIES

AU0907[illegible] Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0735 GMT 5 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/3/80--Marking the day of March 8, the International women's day, festive meetings were organized in Romania participated in by women, peasant and intellectual women, party and state activists, activists of the women's movement and of other mass and civic organizations, teaching staff and medical cadres themselves.

There was said during the meetings on the activity of women in Romania--Romanian, Magyar, German and of other nationalities--who participate in the whole material and spiritual creation of the country, in the moulding the view and life of the young generation.

The festive meeting organized in Bucharest was attended by members of party and state leadership. The wives of the heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Romania were also present. Ana Mureson, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairwoman of the National Women's Council, spoke about the significance and importance of the International Women's Day. The women participating in the festive meetings adopted the texts of telegrams addressed to the CC of the RCP, to President Nicolae Ceausescu, to Elena Ceausescu.

[illegible] STATE COUNCIL SESSION ON ELECTION RESULTS

AU1130Z Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1010 GMT 11 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/3/1980--A meeting of the State Council was chaired by Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on March 11. The State Council heard the report on the results of general elections of deputies to the local people's councils, and decided that centralized results of elections be made public.

During the meeting, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed, on behalf of the party leadership, of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, satisfaction for the results of the elections of deputies to the Grand National Assembly and the people's councils. President Nicolae Ceausescu also congratulated all the deputies elected to the Grand National Assembly and to the people's councils, and wished them success in their activity.

At the end of the meeting, President Nicolae Ceausescu warmly thanked the members of the State Council, that held its last session before the constitution of the Grand National Assembly, for the activity they had carried out, and wished them success in their future work.

[illegible] NEW-TYPE OIL-DRILLING PLATFORM LAUNCHED

AU0611Z0 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1115 GMT 5 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/3/80--The Orizont off-shore drilling platform was launched at the Galati shipyard--the second of its kind built in Romania. This highly technical rig can drill down to 90-6,000 m. [as received] Built according to indigenous design, the Orizont drilling rig is the outcome of the collective work of the largest and most prestigious industrial units in Romania like the 1 Mai oilfield equipment manufacturing enterprise of Ploiesti, the machine-building works of Resita, the Electro-Putere electrical technological enterprise of Craiova, the ship-building enterprises of Galati and Constanta.

Worth mentioning is that the new drilling rig weighs only 1,000 tons, being two times lighter than the first, having undergone a series of technological improvements concerning the use of drilling materials and of the desalted sea water. The drilling platform is provided with a cab controlling the helicopters' flight. It inaugurates in fact the serial production of Romanian drilling platforms. This will enable the ever wider use of rentable rights in the Black Sea for crude exploitation. Conditions are thus provided for materializing one of the objectives of the long-term energy programme Romania set itself: that of becoming self-sufficient in point of energy by the end of the next decade.

The first Romanian drilling rig--Gloria--was mounted off-shore the Black Sea several years ago. It was used for tapping which resulted in the discovery of crude deposits.

TITO'S CONDITION 'VERY GRAVE'; PNEUMONIA '[illegible]'

LD1211122 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1114 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--The general state of health of the president of the republic is very grave. Pneumonia is reemerging and signs of cardiac weakness are more pronounced. Intensive treatment is continuing.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

OFFICIALS ANNOUNCE U.S., SOVIET 'BIG POWER APPROACH'

LD2311947 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 6 Mar 80 p 10 LD

[Ennio Polito dispatch]

[Text] Belgrade--Yugoslavia sees no reliable signs of any clearing on the horizon. The language now being used by U.S. and Soviet leaders with regard to a solution to the Afghan crisis and other future understandings has been seen here as an attempt to deal with the repercussions caused throughout the world by their behavior, but above all as a further stage in the 'dialog' which has been taking shape since the mid-seventies and which threatens to involve an increasing number of nonaligned countries. The two major powers' invocation of their respective 'vital interests' in this or that area of the world, which is becoming increasingly frequent in their statements, is confirmation of the persistence of a 'big power' approach which openly conflicts with the rights and fundamental interests of other states and their peoples.

The authoritative speaker who presented this analysis expressed very frankly his skepticism regarding the hypothesis of a withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. 'If it were possible to create a system of effective guarantees, perhaps the conditions for such a result could be created,' he said. 'But as things stand we do not see how an end to outside interference, which is the essential factor, can be achieved. In the meantime, the situation is tending to become increasingly complicated. Attention now seems to be shifting toward the so-called 'oil route,' in the very area which Brezhnev described as the 'arc of instability' and in which the distancing of the United States from Iran has created a new strategic situation. It is as if the Soviets were saying: we are here too and our interests are as valid as yours. It is the same argument as in Afghanistan. Never since World War II has this been done so explicitly, never have such massive military forces been mobilized in support. There is a real danger of U.S. retaliation following the same logic--an intervention in Yemen, for instance.'

The U.S. disregard of its understandings with the USSR on a peaceful solution in the Middle East and its Camp David agreements designed to serve its own interests, the assertion of a Soviet 'presence' in the Horn of Africa and Afghanistan, the Vietnamese-Kampuchean war, the business of the 'brigade' in Cuba and the marines' return to the Caribbean, the sealing of SALT II and the Euromissiles affair, the transition from 'presence' to intervention in Afghanistan and the renewed U.S. military thrust in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf are, in Yugoslavia's analysis, all moves in a crescendo with no holds barred, in which the real losers are the peoples' independence and sovereignty, cooperation among the states and the quest for a constructive answer to the community's real problems.

'Suffice it to compare the situation today with the situation in the early seventies,' our interlocutor said, 'to realize how much it has changed for the worse in Europe, as in Asia and the Middle East. [paragraph continues]

"This is why we are fighting and will continue to fight for solutions based on principles, which will advance both the cause of detente and the peoples' right to play a leading role. Those who have caused this regression must not be able to reap all the fruits of their action."

Another LCY official was anxious to stress that with regard to Afghanistan, Belgrade has been and still is opposed to U.S. interference no less than it is to the Soviet intervention and that, proceeding from the same premises, it is not in favor of international action centered on the Afghan issue manipulated for 'anti-Soviet' purposes. "Furthermore," he added, "we also draw a distinction between international initiatives taken in a specific situation, which have nothing to do with principles and their rationalization, on the basis of an unacceptable parallel being drawn between the options of a single socialist state and the interests of socialism worldwide. That is to say, we cannot accept the arguments behind a strategy which makes the USSR's security requirements coincide with an extension of the geopolitical borders of the bloc which it heads. We cannot accept the presumption of passing off as democratic, socialist and communist something which is not. We are a socialist country, we are communists, and it is on the basis of this reality and on the basis of our beliefs that we issue a different verdict."

As opposed to the view of socialism as a system entirely enclosed within the borders of a group of states forced to stifle their differences beneath the steamroller of monolithism and forced to express solidarity with the options of a leading state, they indicate here the extraordinary complexity and wealth of the progressive forces and tendencies in the world today, with their diversities, contradictions and even conflicts, which are neither fleeting nor territorially limited, but on the contrary are deeply rooted in the crisis of capitalism and in the difficulties of the development of socialism, so that the attempt to impose uniformity is not only illusory but counterproductive. The principles of nonalignment--a detente process not restricted to the two major powers and their blocs--and the quest for a "new international economic order" are presented as the only basis and the only possible framework for the general movement of progress stemming from the crisis of the old world. In our speakers' opinion, "it is essential on the one hand to reject any concessions to interference and, on the other, to carry forward with all available forces action to prevent the return to cold war and to open the road to a qualitatively new process." The nonaligned movement remains the principal factor, but they are not satisfied here with its reaction so far--a reaction influenced by each country's individual interests and difficulties. Belgrade will continue to seek the paths to an answer equal to the gravity of the situation with regard to resolving both the Afghan crisis and the arms race and cooperation in Europe, with a view to the world conference on north-south cooperation, which will be the subject of the UN special session in the fall.

[illegible] REVIVES RELEASES 'TERRITORIAL PRETENSIONS'

[illegible] Belgrade [illegible] in Serbo-Croatian 8 Mar 80 p 7 AU

[Ivan Hadzima commentary: "Appeal of the Old Dream"]

[Excerpts] Over a period of more than a century, and in times of numerous and multifarious changes and despite the changes, officials in Sofia remain immovable in one respect: For 102 years they have maintained and strengthened their San Stefano dream, a dream of Great Bulgaria. Adventurous mental leaps are being performed on the rules of what is old and stubborn in the belief that 'something new' will make it possible for the century-old dream finally to come true and narrow national interests and wide territorial pretensions to be achieved.

II. 12 Mar 80 [illegible]

This is again being done in Sofia this March and, as if following a rule, our country is again being assaulted through historical events that might have been solely Bulgarian were they not transformed into sharp anti-Yugoslav ones. Again, according to an established rule, Yugoslavia is being attacked as it was innumerable times earlier, especially in the period since 1948, precisely at a time when our foreign political activities and internal stability are once again being fully confirmed in the world.

In the eve of, and on 3 March this year, Bulgarian television assured itself and its viewers that the San Stefano decisions "determined the ethnical borders" of Bulgaria, while the solution of the Berlin Congress are assessed as a "fatal and unfortunate decision."

The question must be asked: Is this not a clear and precise statement of territorial pretensions against the SFRY? Sofia, of course, officially denies this. At the same time, such denials are being denied by other, less and less hidden, statements.

Bulgarian children now learn about "Macedonia as a present Bulgarian land," and Bulgarian politicians, like Todor Zhivkov, for instance--her "memoirs" undoubtedly constitute one of the fullest contributions to the precepts of the unabated Bulgarian nationalism--directly attack the constitutional foundations of the SFRY.

What then is Sofia appealing to? The answer is clear. It is clear that such an approach by Sofia--which remains valued despite some of Sofia's efforts to cover up its daily practice with a cloak of declared readiness to conclude a document of one sort or another--more and more rapidly confirms the belief that the differences between Yugoslav and Bulgarian positions are a result of something more than a different concept of the minority question.

Opposites

Although the differences in the treatment of national minorities--this is also confirmed by the present example--are most frequently an expression of the key attitude toward the equality of peoples in general, the Sofia approach seems to go even further. Above all and most of all, it stands in strong contrast to the demands of time, and clashes with the well-known principles of international cooperation and good neighborliness also affirmed in the Final Act of Helsinki.

As regards Yugoslavia, our unchanged and consistent position was not as early as 1948 when our country turned to cooperation with Bulgaria not as with a former ally in Hitlerite coalition but as with a country that stepped on the road of the building of socialism. Good neighborliness, after all, is constantly at the very center of Yugoslav activities, and our conviction that a comprehensive and fruitful development of relations can be based only on well-known foundations--the principles of independence, equality, territorial integrity, mutual respect and consideration for the differences in the international position and the internal development of each country--is being confirmed and realized in practice daily.

DOBROSUDCI CHAIRS JOINT LCY SESSION, PRESIDENCY

LD1112510 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1358 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A joint session of the presidium of the LCY Central Committee and the SFRY Presidency took place in Belgrade today. The session was chaired by Stevan Dorevjsel and top officials of the federation also participated.

The session discussed some questions of the political and economic situation in the country, of SFRY and LCY international activity and of the development of the all people's defense and social self-protection system.

[redacted]

[redacted]

The introductory report was read by Milan Baljevic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

The Presidium and the Presidency noted that a very intensive political activity had been unfolding in recent months in all social environments. The questions of the implementation of the economic stabilization measures, and of further consolidation of the leading role of the LCY with main emphasis on basic and municipal organizations, consistent implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative about collective work and responsibility, and the further development of the political system of socialist self-management and of the defense and self-protection organization of our society are in the focus of this activity.

In view of the nature of the tasks and the situation, it is a positive thing that these very intensive activities took place on a broad basis within the framework of the Socialist Alliance and other sociopolitical organizations. It was noted that these activities should be continued in an even more organized way and more intensively. In this connection it was noted that notable results are being attained in all these areas. This is expressed particularly in the general political stability in the country and in a powerful sociopolitical unity of the Communists and of all working people and citizens, and in their readiness and resolve to consistently implement the policy and line of Comrade Tito and of the LCY.

The session made a positive assessment of the attainments and of the capability of our all-people's defense and social self-protection and of the readiness of our society as a whole to resolutely and successfully resist any threat to the independence and territorial integrity of SFRY, to brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities and to other achievements of our socialist revolution.

It was also noted that in the conditions of the deteriorated international situation the position of our country in the world had been consolidated and that a reaffirmation of the basic principles of Yugoslavia's non-aligned policy had been accomplished.

Pointing out the further tasks of the league of Communists and of all organized subjective forces, the LCY Presidium and the SFRY Presidency stressed in particular the need for an even more efficient solution of topical questions in the sphere of economic relations, particularly in implementing measures of stabilization and of consultations and agreement concerning some development questions. The need was stressed for organizations and organs of the league of Communists, for organizations of associated labor, for sociopolitical and self-management organizations and communities, each within the limits of its role, to strengthen their activity in the implementation of the already agreed and established tasks.

[redacted] ELECTIONS COMMISSION DISCUSSES CADRE POLICY, EMPLOYMENT

[redacted] Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1220 GMT 11 May 90 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--Of the 49 officials appointed by the SFRY Assembly, only one is a woman. There is not a single woman in the federal Executive Council [FEC]. This was stated today at the session of the SFRY Assembly Commission for Elections and Appointments which discussed, with Ivo Goldstein in the chair, the work of the FEC. As expected, members of the commission paid most attention to the cadre policy in the federation and it was Lazo Wenzel, federal secretary for justice and organization of the federal administration who spoke on this subject.

[illegible] dealt mainly with the issues of the efficiency of the federal administration and its composition. With the exception of the departments of the internal and foreign affairs, customs and inspection, where there has been an inevitable increase in the number of employed, in all other parts of the federal administration there has been a strict restriction on employment. The delegates also dealt with the questions of the relevant representation of cadres from our nations and nationalities in the federal administration. Dusan Siljevic, member of the PEC and chairman of the council's cadre commission said that housing represented the main reason for a slowing down in the process of employing more people from the republics and provinces in federal organs and organizations. Replying to a comment about the PEC often resorting to temporary administrative measures, Siljevic said that this was inevitable in a complex situation demanding urgent interventions. Answering the question as to why only 4.2 percent federal officials were women, Siljevic proposed that the SFRY Assembly should in future not accept the proposal of the nominator who does not bear this in mind. He also said there were cases of female managers not accepting promotions offered them on the grounds that they were too busy with their families.

[illegible] ASSESS STEPS IN ECONOMY, INTERNAL UNITY TO FOREIGN POLICY

AU111900 Belgrade TANJUG in Serbo-Croatian 1 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Ljubljana, 1 March, TANJUG--The main directions of Yugoslavia's sociopolitical development at this time are primarily economic stabilization with an emphasis on exports, the strengthening of internal unity, actions in the international field especially within the nonaligned movement and preparations for the CSCE meeting in Madrid and the further democratization of our political system. This was stated today by Mitja Ribicic, president of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference, during his discussion with foreign journalists at a press conference in the Ljubljana press center.

Answering several questions by foreign journalists, Mitja Ribicic pointed out the importance of President Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility and said that we have already gained quite a number of positive experiences in this sphere. He also emphasized that the associated labor's control over all the currents of social reproduction and the socialization of all spheres of policies are the basis for the further democratization of our system.

Speaking about the development of insufficiently developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, Ribicic said that in the future Kosovo would need the greatest assistance especially from the fund for underdeveloped regions. He stressed that in their development the less developed republics have already reached Slovenia's level of 10 years ago.

Ribicic also spoke on the current international situation.

[illegible] PROVINCIAL PARTY SECRETARIES DISCUSS ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

LD151511 Belgrade TANJUG domestic service in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 5 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Since the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on economic stabilization have been adopted the activity in every environment connected with the implementation of systematic solutions, realization of the tasks of the agreed policy, resolution of topical economic problems and elimination of certain weaknesses has been intensified and concretized. The work concerned with the formulation and adoption of stabilization programs from the federal level to the level of organizations of associated labor is drawing to a close.

[illegible] improvement in the federation and in the republics and provinces concerned with the adoption of measures, agreements and regulations concerned with the implementation of the resolution is pronounced, and initiatives aimed at linking up, more long-term associating and other forms of coordination at individual levels are increasingly present.

This assessment, presented by Pavle Gazi, at today's meeting of executive secretariats of the presidiums of the central and provincial committees of the League of Communists on the [illegible] political activity in implementing tasks stemming from the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on stabilization, was also accompanied by the assessment that the activity has not been equally present in all spheres. In some places the activity had been more verbal than substantial.

This meeting also dealt mostly with economic relations with other countries. It is beyond doubt that exports have gone up [in the first two months they increased by 41 percent], but the reduction of imports to planned levels represents a special problem. The question which arises is how to maintain the envisaged balance of payments without jeopardizing production trends.

The solution lies in greater mobility in exports and in more efficient reorientations by the economy rather than the growing "correspondence" with relevant organs which do not have "a magic wand" by which they can resolve everything. There is, in fact, insistence on less administrative steps and short-term measures which as a rule do not yield the desired effects or which cause new contradictions. It was also stressed that the temporary measure on the balance of payments and the foreign exchange balance should soon be substituted by coordinated attitudes of the republics and provinces.

The session also pointed out the worrying rise in prices, rises which are partly the result of objective weaknesses (the jump in world energy prices, and so on) but also of the practically customary practice of insuring a "good start" at the beginning of the year. The behavior by segments of decisions on prices must be carefully watched and the complex business of the practical implementation of the new price system, which also implies considerable changes in the way prices are formed and a greater influence of associated labor on them, is still to come.

It was noted that the supply of the population had considerably improved (with the exception of the shortage of individual products) but that the attention paid to the behavior of all subjects in this sphere must not be relaxed. It was also stressed that the "wave" of investments is not receding this year either (payments for investments in January were 37 percent higher than a year earlier) and that major investments encumber the economy's income to a considerable extent without at the same the relevant efficiency and profitability being insured.

At today's meeting reference was also made to excesses in paying personal incomes, to some trends in the credit and monetary sphere and to other topical economic problems. All these issues, it was said, are given a unanimous assessment and the way out of the existing difficulties is sought jointly.